AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims as follow:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of producing a virus comprising:

adhering adhesive cells to a support ~~consisting essentially of nylon,~~ which has a polypeptide of about 20,000 Mn having a structure where 5 (Arg Gly Asp) sequences (SEQ ID NO: 70) and 5 (Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ser)$_3$ sequences (SEQ ID NO: 74) are alternately chemically bonded, and is free from animal-origin components~~, or a support consisting essentially of nylon, which has a polypeptide of about 10,000 Mn having a structure where 3 (Arg Gly Asp) sequences (SEQ ID NO: 70) and 3 (Gly Val Pro Gly Val)$_2$ Gly Gly (Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ser)$_3$ sequences (SEQ ID NO: 71) are alternately chemically bonded, and is free from animal-origin components~~;

culturing the adhesive cells in a medium free from animal-origin components;

subculturing the cultured adhesive cells using a cell dispersing agent that is free from animal-origin components and is a protease originated from a plant, a protease originated from genetically recombinant bacteria, or a combination thereof; and then

inoculating and proliferating a virus in the cells obtained by culturing the adhesive cells, thereby improving efficiency for producing a virus.

2. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1 or 9, wherein said virus belongs to at least one selected from a group consisting of *Flaviviridae, Orthomyxoviridae, Adenoviridae, Herpesviridae, Picornaviridae, Paramyxoviridae, Togaviridae,* and *Poxviridae.*

3. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, 2, or 9, wherein said support is a microcarrier.

4-8. (Canceled)

9. (New) A method of producing a virus comprising:

adhering adhesive cells to a support which has a polypeptide of about 10,000 Mn having a structure where 3 (Arg Gly Asp) sequences (SEQ ID NO: 70) and 3 (Gly Val Pro Gly Val)$_2$ Gly Gly (Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ser)$_3$ sequences (SEQ ID NO: 71) are alternately chemically bonded, and is free from animal-origin components;

culturing the adhesive cells in a medium free from animal-origin components;

subculturing the cultured adhesive cells using a cell dispersing agent that is free from animal-origin components and is a protease originated from a plant, a protease originated from genetically recombinant bacteria, or a combination thereof; and then

inoculating and proliferating a virus in the cells obtained by culturing the adhesive cells, thereby improving efficiency for producing a virus.